REMARKS

In this Amendment the specification and drawings have been amended to address various issues noted during the preparation of formal drawings in this application. No new matter has been added

An early and favorable action is hereby earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION

The paragraph beginning on line 26 of page 16 has been amended as follows:

-- Figure 1 illustrates a computer network that includes a computer 102 and a transmitter 112 or 104 for transmitting signals. The computer 102 may be a laptop computer, personal computer, wireless device, handheld device, game console, server, mainframe, microcomputer, network computer, appliance, handheld game, personal digital assistant, cellular phone, or other suitable computer or other information system capable of relaying information. The transmitter can be any transmitter for communicating signals such as, but not limited to, electromagnetic, IR, RF, microwave, acoustic, wire, cable, or network. The transmitter is for communicating program signals to a lighting device 108. The lighting device could be equipped with a receiver [112 or] 110 for receiving the signals, which may be any receiver capable of receiving a signal transmitted by the applicable transmitter 112 or 104. When the lighting device receives the program signals it can generate a particular color or illumination effect. The color or effect may be indicative of the signal received. For example, the transmitted information may be financial information regarding the stock price of a company. Information regarding the stock price could be communicated to the lighting device and the lighting device could produce light or lighting effects. As a stock price rises, the light could produce green light, when it falls, the light could change to red. The light could indicate the rate of rise or decline by changing saturations of the colors blue and yellow. If the stock price reaches a high enough level, the light could begin to flash on and off green to catch the users eye. A dramatic drop could initiate a flashing red light. The lighting device could produce continually changing colors at the close of the market. Since color is a composite of hue, saturation and brightness these three parameters can reflect multiple pieces of information. For example, a stock value may be represented by the hue, a market shift may be represented by brightness, and the rainfall outside may be represented by saturation. --

The paragraph beginning on line 14 of page 19 has been amended as follows:

-- The lighting device can also be incorporated into another device. Figure 2 illustrates a laptop computer 202 with two lighting devices 208 and 212, one surrounding the on-off switch for the computer [208] 202 and one independent of other switches. These lighting devices could be used to generate colored light to inform the user of any information including, but not limited to, information received from a network or information regarding the performance of the machine. The button indicator 208 may be used to alert the user when the laptop is going into a sleep mode before it goes to sleep. This would be useful during presentations to avoid the system from shutting off at a critical point. The other indicator 212 may be used to indicate battery life or other operational conditions such as, but not limited to, processor speed, down load speed, temperature outside as received from an external signal like the world wide web. The indicator can also take on any shape. For example, the edge 204 surrounding the computer screen [204] could be used as an indicator. The edge lighting or any other lighting could be broken up into separate channels for receiving and displaying different information. Individual buttons on the keyboard could also be used as indicators as well as keys. --

The paragraph beginning on line 12 of page 24 has been amended as follows:

-- The LED illumination device may also be associated with signal input connection. An information signal may be communicated to the signal input connection or receiver [112 or] 110. The processor may convert the information signal into an illumination control signal; and the illumination device may change color corresponding to the information signal. A second processor may also be provided. The second processor may convert the information signal to lighting control signals. These lighting control signals may be communicated to the LED illumination device. --

The paragraph beginning on line 3 of page 38 has been amended as follows:

-- In an embodiment, the information system may comprise a cube as illustrated in Figure 13, pyramid, dodecahedron, sphere, polygon, tetrahedron, cone, rectangular solid, fanciful or other shape. The panels and or designs may be permanently affixed to the information system or

they may be removably attached. When they are permanently attached, a processor 1502 may be arranged to communicate particular control signals to a particular set of LEDs. For example, when sports information is received on data port 1508, the processor may direct the control signals to the LEDs that are arranged to illuminate the sports panel. One method of accomplishing this directing of information may be to receive [may] different types of information signals through input port 1508, each type of information containing an identifier identifying the information type. The information may contain a header for example. When the information system receives the information signal the processor may retrieve control signals from memory 1504 corresponding to the particular type of information and the communicate control signals to the LEDs in the appropriate panel. When the panels or designs are removably attached, the panels and or designs may include a feature that indicates its form and the feature may be received by the processor to identify the particular panel with a type of information. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 27 of page 40 with the following paragraph:

-- In an embodiment, a controller 2108 is provided to control the LEDs and the controller 2108 is associated with a program signal input 2110. A program signal may be communicated to the program signal input. The program signal may contain information for the lighting system. The signal may be in a digital or analog format. If the signal is in an analog format, an A/D converter may be provided to convert the signal to digital. Upon receipt of a digital signal, the controller can initiate control signals to the LEDs. In a preferred embodiment, the control signals are pulse width modulated signals that correspond to the program signal. For example, the system may be provided with a memory for storing lighting control signals and the memory may be associated with the controller. The stored programs may represent particular program signals such as a particular color, color changing effect or other lighting condition. A program signal may be received indicating that the user has selected the color blue as a background and the controller would activate the blue control signals to change the backlighting to a blue condition. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 29 of page 44 with the following paragraph:

-- Referring to Fig. 24, in a preferred embodiment, a flow diagram 2400 demonstrates the flow of steps by which a processor 2402 of the indicator would be capable of receiving program signals at a step 2404 to change the color of the indicator at a step 2408. The program signals may come from a timing circuit, sensor, transducer, or any other device for generating program signals. In an embodiment, the input comes from a sensor 2410. The program signals may represent conditions such as, but not limited to, temperature, time, humidity, shock, vibration, noise, electrical signals, or electromagnetic signals. For example, a package may have a shelf life of three days so the package indicator may be equipped with a timing device to monitor the time the product sits on a shelf or is in transit. As the time period elapses, the color of the indicator may change. The indicator may be green during the first twelve hours and it may gradually change to red by the end of the third day indicating the package contents may be spoiled. The indicator can intermittently light to conserve battery power. For example, the indicator may flash the color for a period of 0.1 seconds every five seconds. The indicator may also be equipped with a button or other switch to put it into a continuously lit mode or other mode for ease of identification. The customer may use this feature to better identify the color. Another example where the package indicator would be useful is where the package contents are not permitted to be exposed to elevated or lower temperatures. A temperature-sensing device could be associated with the indicator and the indicator could change its color depending on the temperature conditions during shipping. This could also be useful for shipments of perishable goods. The processor may further process and interpret temperature data provided by a temperature sensor. For example, the processor may generate an 'okay' color, such as green, when no temperature conditions have been violated, and may generate a 'not okay' color, such as red, when one or more temperature conditions have been violated. Temperature conditions may include a maximum temperature, as well as a maximum time-temperature determined through integration of temperature measurements over time. For cold-sensitive materials, the processor may integrate all temperature measurements below some predetermined minimum. Integrated temperature measurements may or may not be additive, as in summing two different periods of

elevated temperature, depending on the sensitivity of package contents to temperature variations. Figure [2] 24 illustrates a block diagram of how the package indicator may operate. --